

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

REPORT

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REFERENCES

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Information on installations in Hŭngnam-si, Hamgyŏng-namdo, and in the immediate vicinity, keyed to an accompanying plan of the area

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I. HanoiHanoi City Plan**CONFIDENTIAL**

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1. Tongking Market: Three, one-story, tile-roofed, wooden building, each measuring approximately 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. [redacted] the market buildings were newly constructed in early 1956, and were managed by a cooperative organization. 50X1-HUM
2. Hanoi Internal Affairs Station: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 50 meters long, six meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, newly constructed [redacted]. The number of the officials of this Station was unknown, but most of them were armed with a Soviet berrp-gun, a Soviet 50X1-HUM pistol [redacted]. 50X1-HUM
 Comment: [redacted]
 [redacted]
 [redacted] In HK, if government personages or foreign
 vips were to visit any important factories, factory guards were appointed 50X1-HUM
 from among staff workers and enthusiastic Party members of the factory.
 [redacted]
 [redacted] the five
 largest factories in Hanoi (the Hanoi Fertilizer Factory, Hanoi Chemical
 Factory, the Yongsong Machine Factory, the Hanoi Smelter, and the Hanoi
 Explosives Factory) respectively assigned 100 staff workers and enthusiastic
 Party members temporarily to guards. The temporary guards were plain clothes
 and were unarmed, so as not to be detected by the general public, and just
 helped the internal affairs members in security duty.)
3. Hanoi Railroad Station: Tile-roofed building measuring approximately 10 meters long, eight meters wide, and four meters high. The former station building had been completely damaged during the War, but had been reconstructed by the end of 1955. Looking from the front, there was a ticket window on the left and a stall on the right, the front of which was provided with some benches, each approximately two meters wide and 50 centimeters wide.
4. Hanoi Bus Station: This station had a total of three buildings, i.e., one waiting-room building measuring approximately 10 meters long, five meters wide, and three meters high; one office building, approximately 10 meters long, five meters wide, and three meters high; one garage, about 20 meters long, six meters wide, and five meters high. Parking the 50X1-HUM
 garage were eight Czechoslovakian buses and two Soviet buses. The Czech-made buses [redacted] and the Soviet ones [redacted].
 The Soviet buses cover the route linking Hanoi and Hanoi, and the
 Czech-made buses run within the city. The city buses were utilized chiefly
 by the workers of the five large factories in Hanoi and charged 10 Won go

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buildings of the station had been newly constructed by October 1956. The bus operated from 0500 hours to 0200 hours next day during summer and from 0700 hours to 0200 hours next day during winter.

the Czech-made bus looked better than the Soviet one. The Czech-made bus was run by a diesel engine and had 40 seats, and its door was opened and closed by the driver in his seat. The Soviet bus was operated by a gasoline engine and had 40 seats, and its door was also opened and closed by the driver in his seat.

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5. Hingnam Iron Factory: One-story, slate-roofed brick building, approximately 70 meters long, 10 meters wide, and five meters high, newly constructed in 1956.
6. Fire Station: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven meters high, constructed during the period of Japanese occupation. This Station was equipped with three Soviet-made fire trucks painted in red.
7. Pokimng-ni Internal Affairs Sub-Station: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately seven meters long, seven meters wide, and three meters high. This sub-station was manned by eight internal affairs members, four of whom were armed with Soviet pistols or Soviet berrys, and the remaining four were in civilian clothes. The rank of the members of this sub-station ranged from junior lieutenant to captain.
8. Hingnam Post Office: Two-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 10 meters long, eight meters wide, and 10 meters high; Recovered from its War damages
9. Hingnam Chemical Professional School: Two-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 15 meters wide, 100 meters long, and 10 meters high. This building, built during the Japanese occupation, had suffered approximately 70 percent War damage, which was recovered by the workers of the Construction Department, Hingnam Fertilizer Factory. This school has been in operation, since before the Liberation.
10. Hingnam Fertilizer (Factory) Hall: Two-story, slate-roofed, tiled-front, brick building, approximately 70 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 15 meters high. This building, constructed during the period from early 1956 to late 1956, had been built by the workers of the Hingnam Fertilizer Factory, who had been mobilized for the 'social labor'--actually meaning extra work. This hall was equipped with 1,200 chairs, which were also manufactured by the employees of the Hingnam Fertilizer Factory. This hall was built only for the workers of the Hingnam Fertilizer Factory, but any workers of the five large factories in Hingnam were actually admitted for movies and dramas. However, they had to pay an admission of 30 Won, while the workers of the Hingnam Fertilizer Factory were admitted free. This hall had two film projectors of Soviet manufacture.

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15 meters long, 10 meters wide, and five meters high. This movie hall was equipped with two film projectors and approximately 500 seats.

12. Combined Store: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 15 meters long, eight meters wide, and three meters high, newly constructed in late 1956. This government-operated store dealt in fish, fruits, candies, ready-made clothing, children's clothing, underwears, toilet good, brass wares, and stationeries.
13. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
14. Hingnam Fertilizer Factory: Located approximately two kilometers southeast of the Yongsong Machine Factory. [REDACTED] buildings in the compound [REDACTED] all cement-concrete ones, which had been severely damaged during the War, but had generally been reconstructed by early 1958. [REDACTED] the machines used in the factory were believed to be of [REDACTED] Soviet or Czechoslovak manufacture [REDACTED]. The total number of the employees of the factory was approximately 6,000 and the annual output of fertilizer was approximately 250,000 tons, all of which were consumed in NK. At the factory, approximately 100 or more Soviet mechanics were working. These Soviet engineers, who had been assigned to the factory [REDACTED] lived with their families in NK. Beside 50X1-HUM fertilizer, this factory produced carbon for the electric furnace to the Hingnam Chemical Factory and the Yongsong Machine Factory. 50X1-HUM
15. Hingnam-si Court: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 10 meters long, eight meters wide, and three meters high. This building, built during the period of Japanese occupation, had been recovered from its War damage by early 1956.
16. National Book-Store: One-story, tile-roofed brick building, approximately eight meters long, eight meters wide, and three meters high. This building, constructed during the period of Japanese occupation, had been recovered from its War damage by late 1955. Approximately 50 percent of the books sold at this store were political books, 20 percent were literary books, and 30 percent were school text-books. The political books were generally translations of Soviet books, and their prices were comparatively cheap. For example, 'World Politico-Economics', a translation of Soviet book, consisting of approximately 600 pages, cost only 80 Won. However, no book was allowed to individual readers on loan.
17. Military Store: One-story, concrete-roofed, red brick building, approximately 10 meters long, 10 meters wide, and four meters high. This building had been used as a bank office during the Japanese occupation. The goods sold at this store included food stuffs, stationeries, NKPA uniforms, and other soldier's necessities, all of which were of NK manufacture. Customers were generally families of NKPA servicemen and anti-SK agents.

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18. Hyangnam-si People's Committee: One-story, red tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 50 meters long, eight meters wide, and four meters high. This building was newly constructed after the War.
19. Hyangnam-si KLP Committee: Tile-roofed, two-story, brick building, approximately 15 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 10 meters high. This building suffered 30 percent damage during the Korean War, but had been reconstructed by unknown date.
20. Hyangnam Combined Hospital: Two-story, tile-roofed building, approximately 60 meters long, 15 meters wide and eight meters high. This building, 50X1-HUM constructed during the period of Japanese occupation, suffered some damages during the War, but was reconstructed after the Armistice. [redacted] this hospital included the X-ray Section and the Dental Clinic, equipment of which were imported [redacted]. The educational level of the doctors and nurses of this hospital was very low, and no foreign employees were working there. This hospital had consultation rooms and treatment rooms on the 1st floor and sickrooms on the 2nd floor. Generally, patients to come to this hospital were workers and their families of the Hyangnam Fertilizer Factory, who received medical treatments free. However, all the patients in a serious condition were sent to the Polish Hospital in Hamhung, which was located in Hoesang-dong and was consisting of about 20 tile-roofed wards, each approximately 40 meters wide, 30 meters long, and three meters high, all newly constructed during the period from 1954 to 1955.
21. Hyangnam AAA Regiment CP: A total of nine buildings, of which two measuring approximately 50 meters long, five meters wide, and four meters high, were constructed in early 1957, and the remaining seven measuring approximately 10 meters long, 10 meters wide, four meters high, were recovered from their War damages in late 1956. The latter seven had formerly been used as residences by staff workers of the Hyangnam Fertilizer Factory, prior to Korean War. [redacted] the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment began to use these buildings. [redacted] the AAA Regiment had been engaged in the defense of the Changjin-gang Power Plant during the War. In addition to the above-mentioned nine buildings, three one-story tile-roofed buildings were being utilized by its subordinate battalions and companies. Each building, mud-walled in the front and brick-walled in the back, 50X1-HUM measured approximately 40 meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high, and was said to have been newly constructed by the unit members in early 1956. By these three buildings, there were four residences measuring approximately four meters wide, three meters high, and 30 meters long, in which the officers of the unit lived.
22. Soviet Workers' Residences: Approximately 50 tile-roofed building, each measuring approximately eight meters long, eight meters wide, and 2.5 meters high. These buildings, constructed during the period of Japanese occupation, had been approximately 60 percent damaged during the Korean War, but had completely been recovered by the workers of the Construction Department of the Hyangnam Fertilizer Factory [redacted]. Each building was said to be 50X1-HUM

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The Soviet workers who [redacted] had to live in these residences [redacted] were architects and mechanics to help Koreans in the reconstruction of the Hwangnam Fertilizer Factory, but the exact number was unknown. One guard belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, clad in something similar to NKPA uniforms and armed with a Soviet automatic rifle, was standing on duty at the front gate of each residence.

23. Hwangnam Smelter: Two, two-story cement-concrete buildings, approximately 40 meters long, five meters wide, and 10 meters high, and five one-story buildings, approximately 50 meters long, 10 meters wide, and eight meters high. These buildings were newly constructed after the War, since the former buildings of the factory had completely been damaged during the period of Korean War. The number of employees was approximately 700 [redacted]

The gold refined by this smelter was sent by truck (GAS, Soviet) to the Central Bank in P'yongyang. The truck was usually guarded by five members of the Industry Defense Unit assigned to the smelter, who were all armed with automatic weapons. Beside gold, this smelter produced "Pobezid" (hardest iron), which was sent to machine factories all over NK.

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24. Newly Constructed Railroad: This railroad was newly constructed by the Railroad Bureau, Ministry of Transportation, in late 1956.

25. Harbor (Probably refers to boat basin - translator): In the harbor measuring approximately 10 meters wide, 15 fishing boats were at anchorage. One of the 15 boats belonged to the Yongsong Machine Factory and was engaged in fishing in the area between Hwangnam and Wonsan. The boat, which was fixed with a hot-bulb engine, measured approximately 15 meters long and three meters wide and its gross tonnage was 50 tons. This unpainted wooden boat was always guarded by two members of the Industry Defense Unit, who were armed with a Soviet automatic weapon and some handgrenades. Fish caught by this fishing boat were chiefly Allaska pollack, which were distributed to the workers of the Yongsong Machine Factory at a low price. The jurisdiction of the remaining 14 boats of various tonnages (50-ton, 15-ton, and 10-ton) was unknown.

26. Brickyard: Four, one-story, tile-roofed, wooden buildings, each measuring approximately 50 meters long, 10 meters wide, and five meters high. These buildings had been newly constructed during the period from early 1954 to late 1955. This brickyard had a Soviet brick-making machine and the bricks produced here were used for the construction of factories and residences in Hwangnam-si. [redacted]

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27. Cave Utilized by the AAA Regiment: This cave of unknown length, measuring approximately two meters wide and two meters high, was constructed by the regiment members during the period from early 1957 to August 1957. [redacted] there were in this cave an unknown number of Soviet 45 mm artillery pieces. In front of the cave, three NKPA guards were standing on duty in shifts.

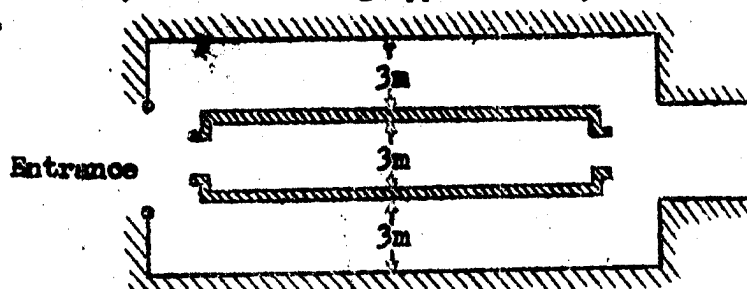
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28. Tunnel Utilized by the AAA Regiment: This tunnel measuring approximately four meters wide and four meters high at the entrance extended from Unsong-dong to Unjung-ni. The interior of the tunnel was divided lengthwise into three sections, each measuring approximately three meters wide, as shown below.



This tunnel had been partially excavated during the Japanese occupation, but the enlarging work was launched in early 1955.

The work had been carried out by the members of the AAA units. three Soviet-made crushers were installed at the entrance of the tunnel, so as to make use of stones for the construction of buildings and roads. the tunnel would possibly be stored with coastal artillery pieces and ammunitions and trucks.

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29. Cave Utilized by the AAA Regiment: This cave, measuring approximately two meters wide and two meters high, had been constructed during the period from early 1957 to late 1957, but nothing was known to the public about the equipment of the interior. The entrance of the cave was always guarded by three NKPA soldiers, who were armed with Soviet automatic weapons.
30. Workshop Store: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 30 meters long, five meters wide, and 2.5 meters high. This store belonging to the Hingnam Smelter was newly constructed by the Construction Department of the Hingnam Smelter in early 1955. Sold at the store were such goods as sidedish-foods, daily necessities, and stationeries, all of which were of NK manufacture.
31. Kurwong-dong Internal Affairs Sub-Station: One-story, cement tile-roofed, brick building, approximately seven meters long, six meters wide, and three meters high. This building had been approximately 80 percent damaged during the Korean War, but was reconstructed in early 1957. At the back of the building, there was an annex consisting of two rooms, each 10 feet square, which was constructed as the official residence of the sub-station chief. no other building was found within approximately 150 meters around the sub-station building.
32. Factory Workers' Residence Area: Ninety-seven percent of the workers' residences in this area had been completely damaged, and the remaining three percent had also suffered partial damages, during the period of Korean War. However, the partial damages had been recovered by the Construction Department of the Yongsong Machine Factory, the Factory No. 17, and the Hingnam Smelter. In addition, in the area on the north side of the main road, approximately 200 temporary residences, each approximately 15 meters long, two meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, had also been newly constructed. The residences were all tile-roofed.

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33. Artillery Pieces: Soviet-made 76 mm direct-firing guns placed in this area [redacted] Approximately 200 meters around each emplacement was off limit to the public.
34. Cave Utilized by the AAA Regiment: This cave measuring approximately two meters wide and two meters high at the entrance began to be excavated by the NKPA soldiers [redacted]
35. Cave Utilized by the AAA Regiment: The end of this cave measuring approximately two meters wide and two meters high at the entrance extended to the end of the cave described in 34 below. This cave was excavated during the period of Japanese occupation, but was expanded by the AAA unit members following the Armistice. In this cave, there were two Soviet-made 45 mm coastal artillery pieces and their ammunitions of unknown type, the range of which was 60 degrees to the right and the left. It was said that security guards stood on duty inside the cave.
36. Unsong-dong Internal Affairs Sub-Station: Two-story, cement tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 30 meters long, four meters wide, and 10 meters high. This building had been approximately 50 percent damaged during the Korean War, but was recovered in late 1955. Prior to the Korean War, this building had been utilized as a factory residence of the Hyangnam Explosives Factory. Two-thirds of the building were actually used as living quarters of the sub-station members, at the time of observation. This sub-station was manned by approximately eight members, whose ranks ranged from junior lieutenant to captain. This sub-station was equipped with a magnetic telephone which was connected to the Hyangnam-si Internal Affairs Station and the use of which was strictly limited to official use. A security guard, armed with either a Soviet beryllium gun or a Soviet pistol, stood on duty in front of the building only at night.
37. Consumers' Cooperative Store: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately 10 meters long, five meters wide, and four meters high. This building had been used as a warehouse by the Unsong-dong Railroad Station prior to the Korean War, and as a workshop store by the Hyangnam Explosives Factory for two years, 1956 and 1957.
38. Unsong-dong Book-Store: One-story, tile-roofed, brick building, approximately eight meters long, five meters wide, and three meters high. [redacted] Sold at the store were generally monthly magazines, and political and literary books, most of which were translations of Soviet books. The monthly magazine published by the Trade Federation was sold at 60 Won per copy, Korean translation of Soviet book "How Steel Has Been Forged" at 120 Won, "Underground State Party Committee" at 160 Won for Book I and at 100 Won for Book II.
39. Unsong Department Store: Two-story building with an underground floor, measuring approximately 20 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 15 meters high.

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This tile-roofed building had been used as the Unsong Railroad Station building during the Japanese occupation, and had suffered approximately 50 percent damage, which was recovered [redacted] Before it began to use as a department store following the Armistice, the second floor had been utilized as the movie hall of the Hingnam Explosives Factory (Factory No. 17). The underground floor of this national department store was used as a restaurant, the first floor as the grocery department, and the second floor as the stationery department, the textile department, the ready-made clothing department, and the miscellaneous goods department.

40. Mine Field: This area was mined by an unknown NKPA unit during the period of Korean War and was rearranged by another unknown unit [redacted] The mines, which were all of first size, were buried in four lines at an interval of approximately one meter.

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41. [redacted]

42. [redacted]

43. Workers' Residences of the Yongsong Machine Factory and the Factory No. 17: Old residence buildings were said to have been completely damaged during the Korean War, and approximately 200 temporary buildings had been newly constructed by the workers of the Construction Departments of the Yongsong Machine Factory and the Factory No. 17, during the period from October 1956 to late 1957. Each building was slate-roofed and measured approximately 13 meters long, 2.5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high. More residences were being built, but the total number of the houses to be constructed in this area was unknown.

44. Cave Utilized by the AAA Regiment: This cave of unknown length, measuring approximately two meters wide and two meters high at the entrance, began to be excavated by the AAA unit members in early 1957 [redacted]

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[redacted] 76 mm or 45 mm
artillery pieces would be placed in the cave upon completion [redacted]

45. Cave Utilized by the AAA Regiment: The end of this cave measuring approximately three meters wide and three meters high at the entrance extended to that of the cave described in 35) above. The excavation of the cave had been carried out during the period from late 1956 to December 1957. [redacted]

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46. Pongung Chemical Factory: Located approximately six kilometers northwest of the Yongsong Machine Factory. The old factory buildings had completely been damaged during the War, and approximately fifty percent of them had since been rehabilitated. [redacted] the products of this factory included alcohol and carbide. Carbide was sent chiefly to factories in Hamgyong-namdo and Hamgyong-bukto and was also exported partially to Germany. The carbide export to Germany began in early 1957. ([redacted] Remarks: [redacted] a fiber factory was being constructed on [redacted]

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open space on the right of the chemical factory. This fiber factory producing "vinalon" from carbide, was begun to be built by a NKPA regiment [redacted]. The construction of this factory, which was designed by German technicians and was to be equipped with German machines, was scheduled to be completed by 1961.)

47. Hangnam Transformer Station: This station was located in a cave measuring approximately five meters wide and four meters high, which was dug by the workers of the station. Power was said to be supplied by the Changjin-gang Power Plant, but the equipment of this station was unknown.

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48. Living Quarters for Workers of Five Largest Factories in Hangnam: The construction of these living quarters was started in or about August 1956 under the guidance of German technicians [redacted] approximately 100 buildings had been completed. Each building was two or three storied and slate-roofed brick one measuring approximately 50 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 10 meters high [redacted].

[redacted] it was said that they would accommodate approximately a half of the total workers of the five largest factories in Hangnam. 50X1-HUM

49. Hangnam Military Mobilization Department: Three, tile-roofed, wooden buildings, each approximately 15 meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high. These buildings, built in Japanese occupation period, remained immune from UN bombardments. One of the three buildings were used as living quarters of the Department workers, another as the office and waiting rooms, and the third as the Department chief's office and the Staff's office. The number of the workers of this Department was 25, about a half of which were servicemen. The Department chief was a NKPA lieutenant colonel. 50X1-HUM

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- 2) It is rather doubtful that the total number of AAA pieces was only 14 as shown on the sketch, judging from the strength of a common AAA regiment. However, [redacted] the location of the emplacements and caves given in the sketch was fairly accurate, [redacted]
- [redacted]

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